## 1. A compound of the formula (I):

$$V O N = Q$$

$$V O N = Q$$

$$V O O O$$

$$V O O$$

$$V$$

123

wherein:

5

CLAIMS

W is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)haloalkyl;

Z is CH or N;

=Q is a group of formula (A) or (B):

10

15

 $R^1$  and  $R^6$  are each independently H,  $(C_1-C_8)$ alkyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkynyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy,  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkenyloxy,  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkynyloxy,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino, di- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino, NHCO( $C_1-C_6$ )alkyl, NHSO $_2$ ( $C_1-C_6$ )alkyl, CO( $C_1-C_6$ )alkyl or SO $_2$ ( $C_1-C_6$ )alkyl which last twelve mentioned groups are unsubstituted or substituted by one or more  $R^8$  groups; or are  $(C_3-C_8)$ cycloalkyl or  $(C_3-C_8)$ cycloalkyl- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl- which cycloalkyl radicals are unsubstituted or substituted by one or more  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ haloalkyl or  $R^8$  groups; or are - $(CR^9R^{10})_pR^{11}$ , - $(CR^9R^{10})_p$ heterocyclyl, OH, SO $_2R^{11}$ , NH $_2$ , NHCOR $_1^{11}$ , NH $(C_3-C_8)$ cycloalkyl, NH $(CR^9R^{10})_sR^{11}$ , O $(CR^9R^{10})_rR^{11}$ , - $(CR^9R^{10})CO_2CH_2R^{11}$ , O $(CH_2)_r$ heterocyclyl, N=C[ $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl] $_2$ , COR $_1^{11a}$  or CO-heterocyclyl; or are  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkenyl substituted by  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl) $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl] $(C_1-C_6)$ a

CO-heterocyclyl; or are (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl substituted by R<sup>11a</sup>;
R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl or (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, which last three mentioned groups are unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R<sup>8</sup> groups; or are (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)cycloalkyl or (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)cycloalkyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-

which cycloalkyl radicals are unsubstituted or substituted by one or more ( $C_1$ - $C_6$ )alkyl, ( $C_1$ - $C_6$ )haloalkyl or  $R^8$  groups; or are ( $C_1$ - $C_6$ )alkyl-SH, -( $CR^9R^{10}$ ) $_pR^{11}$ , -( $CR^9R^{10}$ ) $_p$ heterocyclyl or O( $CH_2$ ) $_rR^{11}$ ;

- or R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together with the respective attached carbon atom form a carbonyl or thiocarbonyl group or a (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)cycloalkyl ring; or an imino group which is unsubstituted or substituted by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or R<sup>11a</sup>;
  - $R^7$  is  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkynyl,  $-(CR^9R^{10})_pR^{11}$ ,  $-(CR^9R^{10})_p$ heterocyclyl,  $CO(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or a  $(C_3-C_8)$ cycloalkyl ring; or  $(C_1-C_8)$ alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from halogen and  $-OC(=O)-(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl;
- R<sup>8</sup> is halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)haloalkoxy, S(O)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>12</sup>, CN, CO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, CO<sub>2</sub>H, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino, di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino, carbamoyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylcarbamoyl, di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkylcarbamoyl, CH[O(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl]<sub>2</sub>, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyloxy, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyloxy or O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>R<sup>11</sup>; R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)haloalkyl;
- R<sup>11</sup> is aryl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ haloalkyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ alkynyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ cycloalkyl,  $-(CH_2)_uR^{11a}$ , heterocyclyl, halogen,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_6)$ haloalkoxy,  $S(O)_nR^{12}$ , CN,  $CO_2(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $NO_2$ , amino,  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino, di- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkylamino and  $CO(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl;
- 20 R<sup>11a</sup> is aryl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)haloalkyl, halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)haloalkoxy, S(O)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>12</sup>, CN, CO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, CO<sub>2</sub>H, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino and di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino; R<sup>12</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)haloalkyl;
- X is O, S,  $NR^{13}$  or  $NOR^{13}$ ;  $R^{13}$  is H,  $(C_1-C_8)$ alkyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkynyl or  $(C_3-C_8)$ cycloalkyl which last four mentioned groups are unsubstituted or substituted by one or more  $R^8$  groups; or is  $(C_3-C_8)$ cycloalkyl- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl- which cycloalkyl is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ haloalkyl or  $R^8$  groups; or is  $-(CR^9R^{10})_pR^{11}$  or
- -(CR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>)<sub>p</sub>heterocyclyl;
   m, s and u are each independently 0 or 1;
   n is 0, 1 or 2;

p is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

r is 0 or an integer from 1 to 6; and each heterocyclyl in the above mentioned radicals is independently a heterocyclic radical having 3 to 7 ring atoms and 1 to 4 hetero atoms selected from N, O and S, and is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)haloalkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>u</sub>R<sup>11a</sup>, halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)haloalkoxy, S(O)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>12</sup>, CN, CO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino and di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino; or a pesticidally acceptable salt thereof.

10

5

- 2. A compound or a salt thereof as claimed in claim 1, wherein W is CF<sub>3</sub>.
- 3. A compound or a salt thereof as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein Z is CH.
- 4. A compound or a salt thereof as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^6$  are each independently H,  $(C_1-C_8)$ alkyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $CO(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or  $SO_2(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl; or are  $-(CR^9R^{10})_pR^{11}$ .
- 5. A compound or a salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, -(CR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>11</sup>, -(CR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>)<sub>p</sub>heterocyclyl or O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>R<sup>11</sup>; or R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with the attached carbon atom form a carbonyl or thiocarbonyl group, or an imino group which is unsubstituted or substituted by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or R<sup>11a</sup>; or R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together with the respective attached carbon atom form a (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)cycloalkyl ring.
  - 6. A compound or a salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein: W is CF<sub>3</sub>;

-Z is CH:

30  $R^1$  and  $R^6$  are each independently H,  $(C_1-C_8)$ alkyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $CO(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or  $SO_2(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl; or are  $-(CR^9R^{10})_pR^{11}$ ;

R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, -(CR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>11</sup>, -(CR<sup>9</sup>R<sup>10</sup>)<sub>p</sub>heterocyclyl or O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>r</sub>R<sup>11</sup>; or R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with the attached carbon atom form a carbonyl or thiocarbonyl group, or an imino group which is unsubstituted or substituted by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or R<sup>11a</sup>; or R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together with the respective attached earlier atom.

5 R<sup>11a</sup>; or R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, or R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together with the respective attached carbon atom form a (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)cycloalkyl ring;

 $R^7$  is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkynyl, -(CR  $^9R^{10})_pR^{11}$  or -(CR  $^9R^{10})_p$  heterocyclyl;

 $R^8$  is  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkoxy or OH;

- R<sup>9</sup> and R<sup>10</sup> are each independently H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)haloalkyl; R<sup>11</sup> is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)haloalkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkenyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkynyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)cycloalkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>u</sub>R<sup>11a</sup>, heterocyclyl, halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)haloalkoxy, S(O)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>12</sup>, CN, CO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, NO<sub>2</sub>, amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkylamino and di-(C<sub>1</sub>-
- C<sub>4</sub>)alkylamino; (more preferably R<sup>11</sup> is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy, NO<sub>2</sub> and amino);

 $R^{11a}$  is phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ haloalkyl, halogen,  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkoxy

C<sub>4</sub>)haloalkoxy, S(O)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>12</sup>, CN, CO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, CO<sub>2</sub>H, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, amino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkylamino and di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkylamino;

 $R^{12}$  is  $(C_1-C_4)$ alkyl or  $(C_1-C_4)$ haloalkyl;

X is O or S;

m is 0;

- p, r, s and u are each independently 0 or 1; and each heterocyclyl in the above mentioned radicals is independently a heterocyclic radical having 3 to 7 ring atoms and 1 to 4 hetero atoms selected from N. O and S.
  - 7. A compound or a salt thereof as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein:
- 30 W is CF<sub>3</sub>;

Z is CH;

=Q is a group of formula (A1):

WO 2005/005412 PCT/EP2004/006610

127

 $R^1$  and  $R^6$  are each independently H,  $(C_1-C_8)$ alkyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $CO(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl or  $SO_2(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl; or are  $-(CR^9R^{10})_pR^{11}$ ;

 $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are each independently H,  $(C_1-C_8)$ alkyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkenyl,  $(C_3-C_6)$ alkynyl,  $-(CR^9R^{10})_pR^{11}$ ,  $-(CR^9R^{10})_p$ heterocyclyl or  $O(CH_2)_rR^{11}$ ;

Y is O or S; and

5

15

heterocyclyl is a heterocyclic radical having 3 to 7 ring atoms and 1 to 4 hetero atoms selected from N, O and S.

10 8. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof as defined in any one of claims 1 to 7, which process comprises:

a) where =Q is a formula (A), R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are as defined in claim 1 excluding where together with the attached carbon atom they form a carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or imino group, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together with the attached carbon atom form a thiocarbonyl group, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each a hydrogen atom and m is zero, the cyclisation-rearrangement reaction of a compound of formula (II):

wherein W and Z are as defined in claim 1, R² and R³ are as defined in claim 1 excluding where together with the attached carbon atom they form a carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or imino group, by heating and/or reaction in the presence of a base, via an intermediate of formula (III):

(III)

wherein W, Z,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are as defined in claim 1, which rearranges to the compound of formula (I); or

b) where W and Z are as defined in claim 1, =Q is a formula (A), R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are as defined in claim 1 excluding where they form a carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or imino group, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together with the attached carbon atom form a thiocarbonyl group, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each a hydrogen atom and m is zero, reacting a compound of formula (IV):

5

10

15

20

25

wherein W and Z are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula (V):

$$H_2NCR^2(R^3)CN$$
 (V)

(IV)

wherein R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are as defined in claim 1 excluding where together with the attached carbon atom they form a carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or imino group, to give the corresponding compound of formula (II), followed by cyclisation and rearrangement as described in process a) above; or

c) where =Q is a formula (A),  $R^1$  is a hydrogen atom,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are as defined in claim 1 excluding where together with the attached carbon atom they form a carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or imino group,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  together with the attached carbon atom form a carbonyl group, W,  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $R^6$  are as defined in claim 1 and m is zero, reacting a compound of formula (VI):

**(VI)** 

wherein W,  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}^6$  are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula (VII):

15

20

## H<sub>2</sub>NCR<sup>2</sup>(R<sup>3</sup>)CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>7</sup> (VII)

wherein R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are as defined in claim 1 excluding where together with the attached carbon atom they form a carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or imino group, and R<sup>7</sup> is a leaving group, in the presence of a coupling agent to give an intermediate compound of formula (VIII):

wherein the various symbols are as defined above, followed by cyclisation; or

d) where =Q is a formula (A) or (B), m is zero and the other symbols are as defined in claim 1, acylating the corresponding compound of formula (A<sup>1</sup>) or (B<sup>1</sup>):

wherein the various symbols are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula (IX):

wherein W and Z are as defined in claim 1 and L is a leaving group; or

e) where =Q is a formula (B), W, Z,  $R^1$  and  $R^7$  are as defined in claim 1, X is S, m is zero, and  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are as defined in claim 1 excluding where together with the attached carbon atom they form a carbonyl or thiocarbonyl group, or an imino group

which is unsubstituted or substituted by (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or R<sup>11a</sup>, reacting a compound of formula (I) which is of formula (X):

$$Z$$
 $N$ 
 $N$ 
 $R^3$ 
 $R^3$ 
 $R$ 
 $R$ 

wherein W, Z, R1, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula 5 (XI):

> $R^7L$ (XI)

wherein R<sup>7</sup> is as defined in claim 1 and L is a leaving group; or

20

where =Q is a formula (A), W, Z, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined in claim 10 1, R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen and m is zero, cyclising a compound of formula (XII):

wherein W, Z, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are as defined in claim 1, in the presence of a 15 base: or

- where =Q is a formula (A), W, Z, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are as defined in claim 1, R<sup>4</sup> g) and R<sup>5</sup> together with the attached carbon atom form a carbonyl group, R<sup>6</sup> is hydrogen, and m is zero, oxidising and hydrolysing a compound of formula (I) wherein Q is a group of formula (B), X is S, and W, Z, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are as defined in claim 1, and m is zero; or
- where =Q is a formula (B), W, Z, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are as defined in claim 1, R<sup>1</sup> is h) CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R<sup>8</sup> groups, or is

WO 2005/005412 PCT/EP2004/006610

131

COR<sup>11a</sup> or CO-heterocyclyl, and m is zero, acylating the corresponding compound of formula (I) wherein R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, using a compound of formula (XIII):

 $R^{1}COL$  (XIII)

wherein L is a leaving group; or

5

10

- i) where=Q is a group of formula (A), W, Z, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are as defined in claim 1, R<sup>1</sup> is CO(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R<sup>8</sup> groups, or is COR<sup>11a</sup> or CO-heterocyclyl, and m is zero, acylating the corresponding compound of formula (I) wherein R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, using a compound of formula (XIII) as defined above; or
- j) where Q is as defined in claim 1, and m is 1, oxidising a corresponding compound in which m is 0; and
- if desired, converting a resulting compound of formula (I) into a pesticidally acceptable salt thereof.
  - 9. A pesticidal composition comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pesticidally acceptable salt thereof as defined in any one of claims 1 to 7, in association with a pesticidally acceptable diluent or carrier and/or surface active agent.
  - 10. The pesticidal use of compounds of the formula (I) or their salts as claimed in any of claims 1 to 7, or of a pesticidal composition as claimed in claim 9.

20